

JC07 Rec'd PCT/PTO 25 FEB 2002

FORM PTO-1390 (REV. 11-2000)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 31229-178398
TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371			U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5) Unassigned 10/069338
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/GB00/03347	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE September 1, 2000	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED September 4, 1999	
TITLE OF INVENTION A GLASS COMPOSITE			
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US James RODDIS			
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:			
1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. 2. <input type="checkbox"/> This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. 3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)). The submission must include items (5), (6), (9) and (21) indicated below. 4. <input type="checkbox"/> The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (Article 31). 5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)). a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau). b. <input type="checkbox"/> has been communicated by the International Bureau. (attach form IB 308) c. <input type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US). 6. <input type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)). a. <input type="checkbox"/> is attached hereto. b. <input type="checkbox"/> has been previously submitted under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4) 7. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)). a. <input type="checkbox"/> are attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau). b. <input type="checkbox"/> have been communicated by the International Bureau. c. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired. d. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> have not been made and will not be made. 8. <input type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)). 9. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)). 10. <input type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the annexes of the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)). Items 11 to 20 below concern document(s) or information included: 11. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. 12. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included. 13. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A FIRST preliminary amendment. 14. <input type="checkbox"/> A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment. 15. <input type="checkbox"/> A substitute specification. 16. <input type="checkbox"/> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter. 17. <input type="checkbox"/> A computer-readable form of the sequence listing in accordance with PCT Rule 13ter.2 and 35 U.S.C. 1.821 - 1.825. 18. <input type="checkbox"/> A second copy of the published international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4). 19. <input type="checkbox"/> A second copy of the English language translation of the international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4). 20. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other items or information: International Preliminary Examination Report 20a. <input type="checkbox"/> For purposes of examination, please insert the annexes to the IPER, so that the application will comprise the following pages of the English translation: Specification: Original pages Amended pages Claims: Original claims Amended claims			

JC19 Rec'd PCT/PTO 25 FEB 2002

U.S. APPLICATION NO (if known, see 37 CFR 1.5) Unassigned 10/069338		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO PCT/GB00/03347		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 31229-178398	
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21. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted: BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5): Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO..... \$1040.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO..... \$890.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO..... \$740.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$710.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$100.00 <div style="text-align: right;">ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =</div>				CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY	
				\$890.00	
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).				\$	
CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE	\$	
Total claims	19 - 20 =	0	x \$18.00	\$0.00	
Independent claims	2 - 3 =	0	x \$84.00	\$0.00	
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIMS(S) (if applicable)			+ \$280.00	\$	
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$890.00	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. The fees indicated above are reduced by 1/2.				\$445.00	
SUBTOTAL =				\$445.00	
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				\$	
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$445.00	
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property				\$40.00	
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =				\$485.000	
				Amount to be refunded:	
				\$	
				charged:	
				\$	

a. ☒ A check in the amount of \$ 485.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed.

b. ☐ Please charge my Deposit Account No. _____ in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees.


c. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 22-0261. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

d. ☐ Fees are to be charged to a credit card. **WARNING:** Information on this form may become public. Credit card information should not be included on this form. Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.

NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137 (a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

VENABLE
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FEB. 25, 2002 - 
SIGNATURE

Michael A. Sartori, Ph.D.
NAME
41,289
REGISTRATION NUMBER

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of:

James RODDIS

Appl. No. Unassigned

Filed: February 25, 2002

For: A GLASS COMPOSITE

Int'l Appln. No.: PCT/GB00/03347

Int'l. Filing Date: September 1, 2000

Atty. Docket No. 31229-178398

Customer No.



26694

PATENT TRADEMARK OFFICE

Preliminary Amendment

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Prior to calculation of the fees, please cancel claims 20-26 and amend claims 2-19 attached to the specification as follows:

2. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 1, wherein other bulking sources are added to the resin to top up the glass level.

3. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 1, wherein the level of glass granules is higher than 60% w/w of the composite matrix.

4. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 1, wherein the glass granules are derived from waste glass.

5. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 1, wherein the glass granules in the matrix have a grain size substantially between 0.0mm and 20.0mm.

6. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 1, wherein at least 50% w/w of the glass composite matrix comprises glass granules of grain size 0mm-6mm.
7. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 1, wherein at least 10% w/w of the glass composite matrix comprises glass granules of grain size 0mm-4mm.
8. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 1, wherein at least 10% w/w of the glass composite matrix comprises glass granules of grain size 4mm-6mm.
9. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 1, wherein granules between 6-10mm are present at a level less than 50% w/w.
10. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 1, wherein the binder resin comprises between 5% w/w and 20% w/w of the composite matrix.
11. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 1, wherein a coupling agent is present in the composite, to couple the glass and resin components together during setting of the composite.
12. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 1, wherein a reactive diluent is added to suit viscosity requirements.
13. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 12, wherein the reactive diluents comprise mono-functional or di-functional aliphatic or cycloaliphatic glycidyl ethers or esters.
14. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 12, wherein the

diluent is present at a level of 5-30% of the pre-cured resin.

15. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 11, wherein the coupling agent is present in the pre-cured resin at a level of 0.1-4.0% w/w.

16. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 11, wherein the ratio of glass granules to binder resin and coupling agent is in the range of 6:1 to 3:1.

17. (Amended) A method of producing a glass composite comprising the steps of:
contacting an aggregate of glass granules of average grain size less than 10mm with a binder resin,
mixing the granules into the un-set resin, and
allowing the resin to set so that the resin sets the granules into a solid composite matrix.

18. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 1, wherein the glass granules for screening applications have lead or barium or combined lead/barium levels of at least 3% by weight.

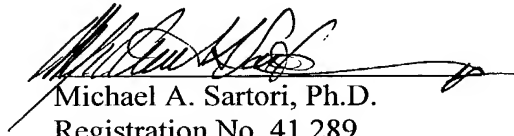
19. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 18, wherein the lead or barium levels or combined lead/barium levels for such applications are in the range 10-70% by weight in the glass granules.

REMARKS

This Preliminary Amendment is made to eliminate multiple claim dependency and to recite various aspects of the invention. Examination on the merits of the application is requested. A marked up version showing the changes made to the claims is attached.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: FEBRUARY 25, 2002



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MARKED-UP VERSION OF CLAIMS

2. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 1, wherein other bulking sources are added to the resin to top up the glass level [the glass granules comprise between 40% and 90% w/w of the composite matrix].

3. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 1 [either of claims 1 or 2], wherein the level of glass granules is higher than 60% w/w of the composite matrix [other bulking sources are added to the resin to top up the glass level].

4. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 1 [any preceding claim], wherein the [level of] glass granules are derived from waste glass [is higher than 60% w/w of the composite matrix].

5. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 1 [any preceding claim], wherein the glass granules in the matrix have a grain size substantially between 0.0mm and 20.0mm [are derived from waste glass].

6. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 1 [any preceding claim], wherein at least 50% w/w of the glass composite matrix comprises glass granules of grain size 0mm-6mm [the glass granules in the matrix have a grain size substantially between 0.0mm and 20.0mm].

7. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 1 [any preceding claim], wherein at least [50%] 10% w/w of the glass composite matrix comprises glass granules of grain size 0mm-[6mm] 4mm.

8. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 1 [any preceding claim], wherein[,] at least 10% w/w of the glass composite matrix comprises glass granules of grain size [0mm-4mm] 4mm-6mm.
9. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 1 [any preceding claim], wherein granules between 6-10mm are present at a level less than 50% w/w [at least 10% w/w of the glass composite matrix comprises glass granules of grain size, 4mm-6mm].
10. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 1 [any preceding claim], wherein the binder resin comprises between 5% w/w and 20% w/w of the composite matrix [granules between 6-10mm are present at a level less than 50% w/w].
11. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 1 [any preceding claim], wherein a coupling agent is present in the composite, to couple the glass and resin components together during setting of the composite [the matrix is ground after setting to provide a finish].
12. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 1 [any preceding claim], wherein a reactive diluent is added to suit viscosity requirements [the binder resin comprises between 5% w/w and 20% w/w of the composite matrix].
13. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 12 [any preceding claim], wherein the reactive diluents comprise mono-functional or di-functional aliphatic or cycloaliphatic glycidyl ethers or esters [resin is polymeric and requires a curing agent or initiator to set].
14. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 12 [any preceding claim], wherein the diluent is present at a level of 5-30% of the pre-cured resin [a coupling agent is present in the composite, to couple the glass and resin components together

during setting of the composite].

15. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 11 [14], wherein the coupling agent is present in the pre-cured resin at a level of 0.1-4.0% w/w [a silane coupling agent].

16. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 11 [either of claims 14 or 15], wherein the ratio of glass granules to binder resin and coupling agent is in the range of 6:1 to 3:1 [coupling agent is selected from a suitable silane, titanate ester or zirco-aluminate].

17. (Amended) [A solid glass composite matrix according to any preceding claim, wherein the resin is selected from any suitable binder resin including epoxy resins, polyurethane binders, unsaturated polyester binders and poly C₁-C₂ alkyl methacrylate binders] A method of producing a glass composite comprising the steps of:
contacting an aggregate of glass granules of average grain size less than 10mm with a binder resin,
mixing the granules into the un-set resin, and
allowing the resin to set so that the resin sets the granules into a solid composite matrix.

18. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 1 [any preceding claim], wherein the glass granules for screening applications have lead or barium or combined lead/barium levels of at least 3% by weight [a reactive diluent is added to suit viscosity requirements].

19. (Amended) A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 18, wherein the lead or barium levels or combined lead/barium levels for such applications are in the range 10-70% by weight in the glass granules [reactive diluents comprise mono-functional or di-functional aliphatic or cycloaliphatic glycidyl ethers or esters].

A GLASS COMPOSITE

The present invention relates to a glass composite and, in particular, but not exclusively, a glass composite which utilises waste glass from consumer, automotive and construction sources.

Research is increasingly being directed to the recycling problems of waste glass from various industries and from domestic sources. Recycling of waste glass for many industries necessitates purification of the glass for its subsequent re-use. Nevertheless, due to the costs of purification, much of the waste glass is still committed to undesirable landfill sites. New applications for the use of waste glass would alleviate much of the waste disposal problems associated with waste glass.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a solid glass composite matrix comprising glass granules and a binder resin which has set to bind the granules into a solid composite.

Preferably, the glass granules comprise between 40% and 90% w/w of the composite matrix, more preferably, between 65% and 85% w/w of the composite matrix, most preferably, between 75% and 85% w/w of the composite matrix.

When lower levels of glass granules are utilised other bulking sources may be added to the resin to top up the glass level. For instance, sand may be added to the mix as a bulking agent and to increase silica levels. As much as 50% bulking agent may be used, more appropriately as

much as 30%, most appropriately, as much as 10%. Other potential bulking agents include mineral fillers such as bauxite and flint. However, the use of sand or other bulking agents is not preferred.

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The percentage level of glass granules achievable in the composite is higher than is possible with non-resin binders. Typically, the level of glass granules is higher than 60% w/w of the composite matrix, more preferably, 10 higher than 70% w/w of the composite matrix, most preferably higher than 75% w/w of the composite matrix.

The glass granules may, preferably, comprise up to 75% w/w of the composite matrix, more preferably up to 80% w/w of 15 the composite matrix, most preferably up to 85% w/w of the composite matrix.

Preferably, the glass granules are derived from waste glass. Preferably, the waste glass has been crushed to 20 produce the granules. Typically, the crushed glass granules have been washed, dried and graded. Typically, the glass granules are obtained from crushed glass which may be derived from glass plate or any other convenient source.

25

Preferably, the glass granules in the matrix have a grain size substantially between 0.0mm and 20.0mm. Preferably, at least 70% of the granules are between 0.0mm and 10.0mm, more preferably at least 80%, most preferably, at least 30 90% of the granules are between 0.0mm and 10.0mm.

Preferably at least 50% w/w of the glass composite matrix comprises glass granules of grain size 0mm-6mm, more

preferably, at least 70% w/w of the glass composite matrix comprises glass granules of grain size 0mm-6mm, most preferably, at least 80% w/w of the glass composite matrix comprises glass granules of grain size between 0mm-6mm.

5

Preferably, at least 10% w/w of the glass composite matrix comprises glass granules of grain size 0mm-4mm, more preferably, at least 20% w/w of the glass composite matrix comprises granules of grain size 0mm-4mm, most preferably, at least 30% w/w of the glass composite matrix comprises granules of grain size 0-4mm.

Preferably, at least 10% w/w of the glass composite matrix comprises glass granules of grain size, 4mm-6mm, more preferably, at least 20% w/w of the glass composite matrix comprises glass granules of grain size 4mm-6mm, most preferably, at least 30% w/w of the glass composite matrix comprises glass granules of grain size 4-6mm.

Glass granules of between 6-10mm may also be present in the composite matrix. Granules between 6-10mm may be present at a level less than 50% w/w, more preferably, at a level less than 30% w/w, most preferably, at a level less than 25%.

25

Nevertheless, in some applications it is envisaged that 4-6mm granules or 6-10mm granules are present at up to 90% w/w, more preferably, up to 80% w/w, most preferably, up to 70% w/w of the composite matrix.

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The waste glass may be derived from any suitable source including automotive, construction and consumer sources.

The glass may be clear or coloured or mixtures of colours and the colour of the glass grains may be utilised decoratively. In addition, larger decorative glass pieces greater than 10mm grain size may be added to the composite. In some cases, a decorative outer layer containing such pieces may be added to the base matrix. Such pieces larger than 10mm have not been taken into account herein in relation to the total weight of composite in stating the preferred % w/w of glass grains in the composite or the preferred % w/w of resin or other components in the composite.

Preferably, the matrix is ground after setting to provide a finish. Polishing may also be carried out. However, advantageously, with compositions of the invention, it is also envisaged that no grinding or secondary processes will be required. For instance, when producing tiles from moulds, it is possible to produce tiles from the moulds with high quality finish.

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Preferably, the binder resin comprises between 5% w/w and 20% w/w of the composite matrix, more preferably between 7.5% and 17.5% of the composite matrix, most preferably, between 10% and 15% w/w of the composite matrix.

25

Preferably, the resin is polymeric and requires a curing agent or initiator to set.

Preferably, a coupling agent is present in the composite, to couple the glass and resin components together during setting of the composite, preferably, by chemical reaction with both components.

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The coupling agent may be a silane coupling agent, preferably, an organo-functional silane coupling agent.

Preferably, the coupling agent is selected from a suitable
5 silane, titanate ester or zirco-aluminate.

The resin may be selected from any suitable binder resin including epoxy resins, polyurethane binders, unsaturated polyester binders and poly C₁-C₂ alkyl methacrylate
10 binders. Preferably, the polyalkyl methacrylate binder is polymethyl methacrylate.

A typical epoxy resin binder consists of the diglycidyl ether of bisphenol F or bisphenol A or mixtures thereof.
15 Typically, the average number molecular weight is less than or equal to 1000, more preferably 800, most preferably, 700. A reactive diluent may be added to suit viscosity requirements. Typically, the reactive diluents comprise mono-functional or di-functional aliphatic or
20 cycloaliphatic glycidyl ethers or esters. One or more of these may be mixed together in any proportions or used solely. A preferred diluent is a less viscous glycidyl ether such as C₁₂-C₁₄ alkyl glycidyl ether. The specific diluent may be varied to suit viscosity requirements.
25 Typically, the diluent is present at a level of 5-30% of the pre-cured resin, more preferably 10-25%.

The coupling agent may be present in the pre-cured resin at a level of 0.1-4.0% w/w, more preferably 0.5-3.0%, most
30 preferably 1.0-2.0% w/w.

The curing agent is preferably a UV stable moiety. A suitable UV stable curing agent for epoxy resin is octahydro-4,7-methano-1H-indendinethylamine.

- 5 Typical polyurethane binders comprise polyethers and/or polyester polyols together with aliphatic isocyanate curing agents.

Typical unsaturated polyester binders may comprise light
10 stabilised orthophthalic or isophthalic resins together with a suitable initiator such as an organic peroxide. Typically, the alkyl methacrylate binders consist of aliphatic polyalkyl methacrylate copolymers or terpolymers together with a suitable initiator such as an organic
15 peroxide initiator.

Preferably, the binder resin is UV stable. Preferably the ratio of glass granules to binder resin and coupling agent is in the range of 6:1 to 3:1, more preferably 11:2 to
20 7:2, most preferably 5:1 to 4:1.

According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of producing a glass composite comprising the steps of:-
25 contacting an aggregate of glass granules of average grain size less than 10mm with a binder resin,
mixing the granules into the un-set resin,
and allowing the resin to set so that the resin sets the granules into a solid composite matrix.

30

Preferably, the method of the second aspect may incorporate any one or more of the features of the first aspect of the invention.

Advantages of the use of resin together with waste glass granules include the low level of chemical reactivity between the resin and the silica in the glass so that the composite produced is highly stable. Furthermore, it has been found that it is possible to introduce higher levels of glass in a resin substrate than alternative substrates. Due to contamination risks, preferably, the resin is substantially solvent free.

The composite of the invention provides an impervious surface which may be UV stable and has excellent chemical resistance against typical materials such as:

oil, petrol, diesel, anti-freeze, salts, beverages, urine and dilute acids and alkalis.

Advantageously, prior to setting, the composite may be shaped in three dimensions and inconsistencies in the final set shape may be simply corrected by filling or polishing as is necessary. The casting techniques may be any of those known to those skilled in the art including vacuum-, pressure- and vibro-casting.

The composites of the invention may be utilised in many applications including:

internal and external flooring, furniture, lighting, work surfaces, architectural features such as skirting, architraves and sanitary work and the invention extends to methods of making such products using the method of the second aspect of the invention or the product of the first aspect. Furthermore, impervious examples of the product

may be utilised as material for commercial food preparation surfaces and chemical, including pharmaceutical, preparation surfaces. It is also envisaged that the invention may be used in applications which require high resistance to radiation such as natural, electro magnetic or nuclear radiation. Such applications include products and fittings in x-ray facilities in hospitals and sites within the nuclear industry. For such applications, it is preferred that the lead and/or barium level in the glass granules is sufficient to appreciably reduce the radiation transmission through the composite. A possible source of such glass granules with a high level of lead and/or barium is waste glass from VDU screens.

Preferably, the glass granules for screening applications has lead or barium or combined lead/barium levels at at least 3% by weight as a percentage of the raw constituent of the glass, more preferably at least 7% by weight, most preferably, at least 10% by weight. Preferably, the lead or barium levels or combined lead/barium levels for such applications are in the range 10-70% by weight in the glass granules, more preferably 20-70% by weight in the glass granules, most preferably, 40-70% by weight in the glass granules.

Further advantages of the composites of the invention are the high flexural strength and impact resistance. It is envisaged that these properties may be utilised in the production of body armour, including stab and ballistic body armour, either as part of a laminate with available materials or for total replacement of existing materials.

Tests have shown that materials according to the invention have excellent slip resistance, impact resistance, low thermal expansion, high compressive strength, high flexural strength, high tensile strength and high abrasion
5 resistance.

Internal and external flooring may be in the form of floor tiles. Preferably, the floor tiles are at least 3mm, more preferably at least 6mm. A preferred range is 4-35mm, a
10 more preferred range 6-25mm, a most preferred range is 8-20 mm. Such thickness ranges are considerably less than those employed for the equivalent concrete paving which they replace. Advantageously, the toughness and flexibility of the material allows much thinner floor
15 coverings to be used whereas concrete of equivalent thickness would crack due to its higher brittleness threshold.

Examples of the present invention will now be described.

Examples

The compositions of examples 1-10 are shown respectively in tables 1-5 and 16-20 which show the relative weight
25 percentages and absolute weights of the various constituents of the composites.

The epoxy resin in examples 1-10 comprises a blend of 80-84% bisphenol A & F, 15-19% C₁₂-C₁₄ alkyl glycidyl ether as
30 a diluent and 1% glycidoxy-functional silane coupling agent.

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Constituency	Percentage	Weight	Comments
Epoxy resin	12.61	378.34	Clear
Octahydro- 4,7-methano- 1H- indendimethyl amine.	6.42	192.60	Clear
Pigment RAL No. 4004 BS No.	0.03	0.94	
Aggregate mm 0.4	39.97	1200	Clear Plate
Aggregate mm 4-6	40.97	1230	Clear Plate
Aggregate mm 6-10	0	0	
Total	100	3001.88	

Table 2 (Example 2)

Constituency	Percentage	Weight	Comments
Epoxy resin	11.67	262.92	Clear
Octahydro- 4,7-methano- 1H- indendimethyl amine.	5.89	132.75	Clear
Pigment RAL No. 6019 Bs No.	0.12	2.60	
Aggregate mm 0.4	40.87	920.50	Clear Plate
Aggregate mm 4-6	41.45	933.75	Clear Plate
Aggregate mm 6-10	0	0	
Total	100	2252.52	

Table 3 (Example 3)

Constituency	Percentage	Weight	Comments
Epoxy resin	13.11	996.87	Clear
Octahydro- 4,7-methano- 1H- indendimethyl amine.	6.35	483	Clear
Pigment RAL No. 9003 BS No.	0.13	9.87	
Aggregate mm 0-4	35.31	2685.00	Clear Plate
Aggregate mm 4-6	45.10	3430.00	Clear Plate
Aggregate mm 6-10	0	0	
Total	100	7604.74	

Table 4 (a) (Example 4a)

Constituency	Percentage	Weight	Comments
Epoxy resin	10.95	93.68	Clear
Octahydro- 4,7-methano- 1H- indendimethyl amine.	5.27	45.05	Clear
Pigment RAL No. 9003	0.32	2.73	
Aggregates 0.4mm	58.13	497.25	Blue
4-6mm	25.34	216.75	Blue
6-10mm	0.00	0.00	
Total	100	855.46	

Table 4(b) (Example 4b)

Octahydro- 4,7-methano- 1H- indendimethyl amine.			
RAL No. 9003			
0.4mm			
4-6mm	1.98	30.00	Green
6-10mm			Blue
			Easy to trowel

Table 5

Constituency	Percentage	Weight	Comments
Epoxy resin	14.04	120.15	Clear
Octahydro- 4,7-methano- 1H- indendimethyl amine.	6.85	58.65	Clear
Pigment			
RAL No.9003	0.04	0.30	
5005	0.01	0.10	
BS No.			
Aggregates			
0-4mm	19.87	170.00	Clear Plate
4-6mm	38.74	331.50	Clear plate
	0.58	5.00	Green
6-10mm	19.87	170.00	
Total	100.00	855.70	

- 5 Tables 6-10 reveal grain size distribution for suitable glass granular samples which may be used with resins in accordance with the present invention.

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Table 6Breakdown of Glass Samples

Grain Size (mm)	Mass (g)	Percentage
2-3.15	293.30	29.33
1-2	400.30	40.03
0.71-1	97.10	9.71
0.5-0.71	62.90	6.29
0.25-0.5	76.50	7.65
0-0.25	69.90	6.99

5

Table7

Grain Size (mm)	Mass (g)	Percentage
3.15-4	5.00	0.50
2-3.15	244.70	24.47
1-2	338.50	33.85
0.71-1	102.00	10.20
0.5-0.71	79.20	7.92
0.25-0.5	109.50	10.95
0-0.25	121.10	12.11

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Table 8

Grain Size (mm)	Mass (g)	Percentage
> 4	78.60	7.86
3.15-4	127.00	12.70
2-3.15	239.00	23.90
1-2	244.00	24.40
0.71-1	114.50	11.45
0.5-0.71	75.10	7.51
0.25-0.5	91.30	9.13
0-0.25	30.50	3.05

5

Table 9

Grain size (mm)	Mass (g)	Percentage
> 4	134.03	13.40
3.15-4	192.06	19.21
2-3.15	339.50	33.95
1-2	174.20	17.42
0.71-1	52.58	5.26
0.5-0.71	31.28	3.13
0.25-0.5	44.60	4.46
0-0.25	31.75	3.17

Table 10

Grain Size (mm)	Mass (g)	Percentage
> 4	112.00	11.20
3.15-4	172.00	17.20
2-3.15	315.55	31.56
1-2	200.00	20.00
0.71-1	77.00	7.70
0.5-0.71	46.00	4.60
0.25-0.5	49.50	4.95
0-0.25	28.00	2.80

5 Test examples 6-10 have compositions as set out in tables 16-20.

The test results on example 6-10 are shown in tables 11-15 respectively.

10

Table 11 shows the impact resistance of example 6 which has been carried out in four separate tests. The recorded penetration is very low given that a maximum indentation depth of 3mm is all that is required for a high (category

15

A) soundness level. Table 12 shows that the coefficient of expansion of example 7 is similar to steel which makes the material highly suitable for applications in combination with steel to minimise differential rates of expansion and contraction in variable temperature

20

environments.

Table 14 shows a comparison of abrasion resistance with a concrete floor slab for example 9. The sample performs at a much higher level and shows improved abrasion resistance compared with concrete.

5

Table 14

	Mean Wear Depth	Results from an
Test Duration 2 hours	0.038mm	external concrete
Test Duration 1 hour	0.025mm	floor slab (For
		comparison)
Test Duration 15 minutes	0.00mm	1.21mm

10 Advanced humidity and resistance to liquids tests for example 1 were carried out. The resistance to humidity test comprised cyclic condensation between - 10°C and 40°C following BS 3900 Part F2: 1989. The resistance to liquids test was carried out using the water immersion
 15 method of BS 3900: Part G8: 1993. The example was found to have satisfactory resistance to water immersion and cyclic condensation at temperatures between -10°C and 40°C at 100% humidity.

Table 15 (Example 6)
Impact Testing (Sample)

Constituency	Percentage	Weight	Comments
Epoxy resin	11.17	251.67	Clear
Octahydro- 4,7-methano- 1H- indendimethyl amine.	5.65	127.35	Clear
Pigment RAL No. 2010 BS No.	0.06	1.25	
Aggregates 0-4mm	42.66	960.97	Clear Plate
4-6mm	40.46	911.25	Clear Plate
6-10mm	0.00	0.00	
TOTAL	100.00	2252.49	

Table 17 (Example 8)
Flexural Strength Sample

Constituency	Percentage	Weight	Comments
Epoxy resin	11.17	251.67	Clear
Octahydro- 4,7-methano- 1H- indendimethyl amine.	5.65	127.35	Clear
Pigment RAL No. 2010	0.06	1.25	
Aggregates 0-4mm	42.66	960.97	Clear Plate
4-6mm	40.46	911.25	Clear Plate
6-10mm	0.00	0.00	
TOTAL	100.00	2252.49	

Table 19 (Example 10)

Coefficient of Friction Sample

Constituency	Percentage	Weight	Comments
Epoxy resin	11.17	251.67	Clear
Octahydro- 4,7-methano- 1H- indendimethyl amine.	5.65	127.35	Clear
Pigment RAL 2010	0.06	1.25	
Aggregates 0-4mm	42.66	960.97	Clear Plate
4-6mm	40.46	911.25	Clear Plate
6-10mm	0	0	
TOTAL	100.00	2252.49	

5

The reader's attention is directed to all papers and documents which are filed concurrently with or previous to this specification in connection with this application and which are open to public inspection with this specification, and the contents of all such papers and documents are incorporated herein by reference.

All of the features disclosed in this specification (including any accompanying claims, abstract and drawings), and/or all of the steps of any method or process so disclosed, may be combined in any combination, except combinations where at least some of such features and/or steps are mutually exclusive.

Each feature disclosed in this specification (including any accompanying claims, abstract and drawings), may be replaced by alternative features serving the same, equivalent or similar purpose, unless expressly stated
5 otherwise. Thus, unless expressly stated otherwise, each feature disclosed is one example only of a generic series of equivalent or similar features.

The invention is not restricted to the details of the
10 foregoing embodiment(s). The invention extend to any novel one, or any novel combination, of the features disclosed in this specification (including any accompanying claims, abstract and drawings), or to any novel one, or any novel combination, of the steps of any method or process so
15 disclosed.

CLAIMS

- 5 1. A solid glass composite matrix comprising glass granules and a binder resin which has set to bind the granules into a solid composite.
2. A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 1,
10 wherein the glass granules comprise between 40% and 90% w/w of the composite matrix.
3. A solid glass composite matrix according to either of claims 1 or 2, wherein other bulking sources are added
15 to the resin to top up the glass level.
4. A solid glass composite matrix according to any preceding claim, wherein the level of glass granules is higher than 60% w/w of the composite matrix.
20
5. A solid glass composite matrix according to any preceding claim, wherein the glass granules are derived from waste glass.
- 25 6. A solid glass composite matrix according to any preceding claim, wherein the glass granules in the matrix have a grain size substantially between 0.0mm and 20.0mm.
- 30 7. A solid glass composite matrix according to any preceding claim, wherein at least 50% w/w of the glass composite matrix comprises glass granules of grain size 0mm-6mm.

8. A solid glass composite matrix according to any preceding claim, wherein, at least 10% w/w of the glass composite matrix comprises glass granules of grain size 0mm-4mm.

9. A solid glass composite matrix according to any preceding claim, wherein at least 10% w/w of the glass composite matrix comprises glass granules of grain size, 4mm-6mm.

10. A solid glass composite matrix according to any preceding claim, wherein granules between 6-10mm are present at a level less than 50% w/w.

11. A solid glass composite matrix according to any preceding claim, wherein the matrix is ground after setting to provide a finish.

12. A solid glass composite matrix according to any preceding claim, wherein the binder resin comprises between 5% w/w and 20% w/w of the composite matrix.

13. A solid glass composite matrix according to any preceding claim, wherein the resin is polymeric and requires a curing agent or initiator to set.

14. A solid glass composite matrix according to any preceding claim, wherein a coupling agent is present in the composite, to couple the glass and resin components together during setting of the composite.

15. A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 14, wherein the coupling agent is a silane coupling agent.

5 16. A solid glass composite matrix according to either of claims 14 or 15, wherein the coupling agent is selected from a suitable silane, titanate ester or zirco-aluminate.

10 17. A solid glass composite matrix according to any preceding claim, wherein the resin is selected from any suitable binder resin including epoxy resins, polyurethane binders, unsaturated polyester binders and poly C₁-C₂ alkyl methacrylate binders.

15 18. A solid glass composite matrix according to any preceding claim, wherein a reactive diluent is added to suit viscosity requirements.

20 19. A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 18, wherein the reactive diluents comprise mono-functional or di-functional aliphatic or cycloaliphatic glycidyl ethers or esters.

25 20. A solid glass composite matrix according to either of claims 18 or 19, wherein the diluent is present at a level of 5-30% of the pre-cured resin.

30 21. A solid glass composite matrix according to any of claims 14 to 20, wherein the coupling agent is present in the pre-cured resin at a level of 0.1-4.0% w/w.

22. A solid glass composite matrix according to any of claims 13 to 21, wherein the curing agent is a UV stable moiety.

5 23. A solid glass composite matrix according to any of claims 14 to 22, wherein the ratio of glass granules to binder resin and coupling agent is in the range of 6:1 to 3:1.

10 24. A method of producing a glass composite comprising the steps of:-

contacting an aggregate of glass granules of average grain size less than 10mm with a binder resin,

mixing the granules into the un-set resin,

15 and allowing the resin to set so that the resin sets the granules into a solid composite matrix.

25. A solid glass composite matrix according to any preceding claim, wherein the glass granules for screening applications has lead or barium or combined
20 lead/barium levels at at least 3% by weight.

26. A solid glass composite matrix according to claim 25, wherein, the lead or barium levels or combined lead/barium levels for such applications are in the
25 range 10-70% by weight in the glass granules.

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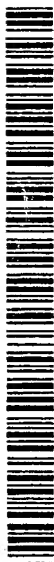
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(54) Title: A GLASS COMPOSITE

(57) Abstract: The invention describes a solid glass composite comprising glass granules and a binder resin which may be used in a wide range of applications, for example, flooring, furniture, lighting, work surfaces and architectural features.

**DECLARATION FOR UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION
POWER OF ATTORNEY, DESIGNATION OF CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS**

Attorney Docket
31229-178398

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that my residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name, and that I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled **A GLASS COMPOSITE**, the specification of which

☐ is attached hereto.

☐ was filed on _____, as Application Serial No. _____, and was amended on _____ [if applicable].

☒ was filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty on September 1, 2000 Serial No. PCT/GB00/03347 the United States of America being designated, and was amended on _____ [if applicable].

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, 1.56.

I HEREBY CLAIM foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code §119(a)-(d) of §365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or §365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate or of any PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application Number	Country	Foreign Filing Date	Priority Claimed
9920843.1	United Kingdom	September 4, 1999	YES

I HEREBY CLAIM the benefit under Title 35, United States Code §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

U.S. Provisional Application Number	Filing Date

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I hereby appoint the registered attorneys and agents of VENABLE associated with the following customer number to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

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